

## FRENCH DEFENCE INTACT AGAINST ENEMY MASSES

Series Of Savage Attacks  
On 36-Mile Front  
Repulsed

LASTS TWO DAYS

Enemy Sacrifices Thousands  
To Break Moreuil-  
Lassigny Front

IS FOUGHT IN OPEN  
Villages Change Hands  
Often, With French  
Finally Victorious

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Paris, March 29.—The official communique issued this evening reports: The battle on the Oise front apparently slackened during the day, the activity of the Germans being confined to local attacks at some points of our front, which is every day being consolidated by the ceaseless arrival of reinforcements. All these attacks were repulsed.

Raids against our positions in the region of Badonviller, Parroy Forest and south of Seppois completely failed.

Battle On Wide Front

Paris, March 29.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

The battle was resumed during the night with renewed violence and now rages on a front of forty kilometers from Moreuil to beyond Lassigny. Our troops, supported by reserves which continue to arrive, are offering a determined resistance to the powerful assault of the enemy.

Notwithstanding the bad weather, our airmen renewed their attacks on the 27th and 28th, flying in groups and spraying with machine-guns and bombs the enemy troops in the battle-line and concentration zones. Several machines made as many as three sorties in one day. 17,000 kilograms of bombs were dropped in the region of Noyon, Guiscard and Ham.

One of our tracer squadrons, in the course of numerous contests, brought down thirteen enemy machines, seven of which were totally destroyed and six seriously damaged. Two of the enemy's captive balloons were set on fire. Battalions Mowed Down

Paris, March 31.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

The fighting which continued yesterday evening with the same violence confirmed the check to the formidable attempt to break through undertaken by the Germans yesterday.

Between Montdidier and Moreuil our infantry fire moved down the enemy battalions which returned incessantly to the assault. Moreuil was taken by the Germans, was retaken by us, lost again and finally captured in a bayonet charge carried out with incomparable bravery by French and British troops fighting side by side in the same ranks. The woods north of Moreuil were also wrested from the enemy after fierce fighting.

We took numerous prisoners in this region.

It is confirmed that the check to the enemy between Moreuil and Lassigny was complete. We succeeded in progressing to the approaches of Cannay-sur-Matz. The picked division which retook Le Plement and retained it against all assaults took 700 prisoners.

No Lull In Fighting

The official communique issued this evening reports:

The battle began on the Moreuil-Lassigny front continued the entire day with increasing violence, extending over a front of sixty kilometers. The Germans, despite enormous losses, multiplied their assaults. The incessant counter-attacks of the French everywhere stopped their furious thrust. The region of Orvillers, Le Plement and Plessis-de-Roye was especially the

## Foch Made Generalissimo Of Allied Forces In West, Including American Army

Further Measures To Be Announced For Meeting  
Offensive, Says Lloyd George; Wilson  
Welcomes Foch Appointment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 30.—Mr. Lloyd George has issued the following statement:

During the first few days when the Germans launched an attack, without parallel in its concentration of troops and guns, the situation was extremely critical.

Thanks to the indomitable bravery of our troops, who gradually stemmed the advance until reinforcements could arrive and our faithful ally enter the battle, the situation is now improved. The struggle, however, is only opening and no prediction of its future course can yet be made.

The War Cabinet has been in constant session since the first day, in communication with Headquarters and the French and American Governments, a number of measures have been taken to deal with the emergency.

The enemy had the incalculable advantage of fighting as one army.

The Allies have taken a most important decision to meet this.

Foch Made Commander

With the cordial co-operation of the British and French Commanders-in-Chief, General Foch has been charged by the British, French and American Governments to co-ordinate the action of the Allied Armies on the West front.

It is necessary in addition that action shall be taken to meet the immediate needs of the moment to bring into operation certain measures long contemplated should a situation like the present arrive. Whatever happens in this battle, the country must be prepared for further sacrifices to ensure final victory. I am certain that the nation will shrink from no sacrifice to secure this and the necessary plans are being carefully prepared and will be announced when Parliament meets.

London, March 30.—The Morning Post states that, with the concurrence of Sir Douglas Haig, the British and French Governments have decided to appoint General Foch Generalissimo of the British and American Armies on the Western front.

## MEN OF U. S. IN CHINA WANT TO DO THEIR BIT

Movement Started In Nanking  
To Relieve Tientsin Regulars  
By Men From Here

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, March 29.—Consul Jameson called a meeting this afternoon, at the Language School Building, of the American men of Nanking. A good many Americans here have expressed a desire to "do their bit" and an occasion is suggested by an article by Major Arthur Bassett. Herein is suggested that the Army boys at Tientsin and Peking be released for immediate duty in France and that an equal number of candidates from those subject to draft, replace them from the United States.

Dr. Stuart and others, in talking about this matter, felt that a possible opportunity was here offered for the many patriotic young Americans in China to do a real service and with the greatest saving of time and money. Messrs. Montgomery and Kramer talked up the matter. The approval was found to be general. Accordingly Mr. Jameson called the meeting.

It is proposed that a canvas be made of men already in China available for training or immediate duty in Tientsin. By utilising such men it might be found possible to effect very soon the release of the trained contingent, as suggested by Major Bassett for active service.

About sixty men were present at the meeting. No oratory was indulged but consecration to the serious business of war was the spirit manifest. A committee consisting of Mr. Jameson, chairman and Messrs. Bowen, Stuart, Hutchinson, Jernigan and Montgomery, was appointed to communicate with Major Bassett and if the matter is found to be feasible to carry on a vigorous propaganda along lines to be worked out.

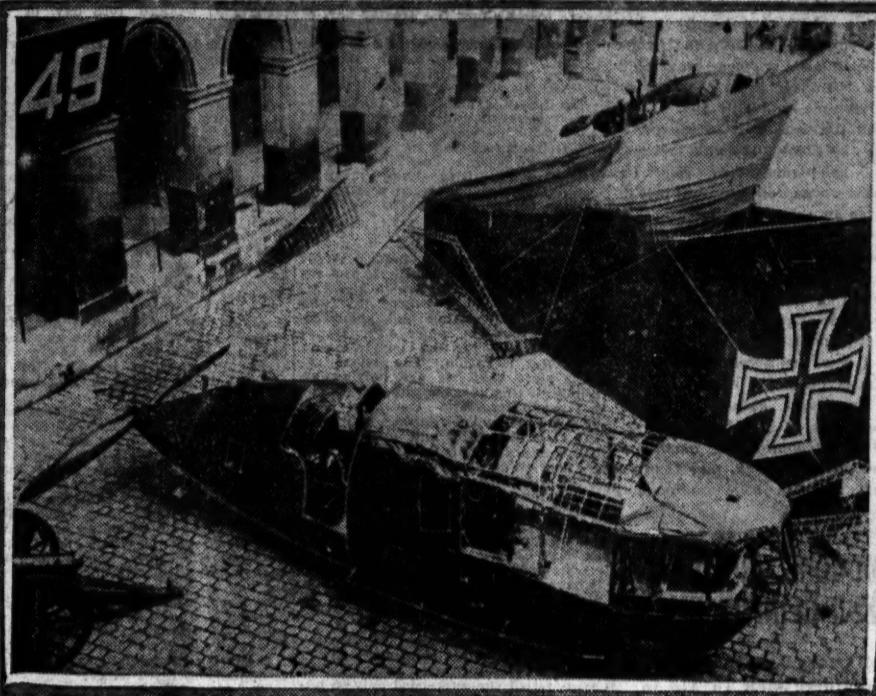
(Continued on Page 2)

## King George Visits Men At The Front

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 26.—The King left London on Thursday, visited the troops on the Western front and returned to London on Saturday evening.

## 'Baby Killer' Strafed In Air Duel Over Paris



Much interest was aroused in Paris by an exhibition of parts of the monster German craft known as Zeppelin No. 1449. This was the first of the great airships brought down intact. It has been placed on view in the courtyard of the Invalides, Paris. The monster gas bag serves as a tent under which are spread the various parts that might be injured by rain. The photograph shows one of the motor cabins and part of the exhibition tent with its Imperial cross.

## LOCAL HEALTH SITUATION TAKES FAVORABLE TURN

No New Meningitis Cases And  
No Plague Diagnoses In  
Last Two Days

Reuter's Pacific Service

Nanking, April 1.—The plague is at an end and traffic is again open.

No fresh developments in either the plague or the cerebro-spinal meningitis situation were recorded by the Health Department yesterday. It is stated that infrequent cases where pneumonic plague seems a possibility are being isolated and examined but no diagnosis of the disease as such has been forthcoming in any instance.

To date there have been three deaths from meningitis, two being of foreigners and the third being the Chinese who was isolated Friday as a plague suspect.

No word from Nanking was received during the day regarding the plague situation there and it is inferred that no new cases have developed since the last was reported on March 22.

Plague Prevention In Nanchang

China Press Correspondence

Nanchang, March 29.—Nanchang is uneasy about the plague situation in the Yangtze Valley. Yesterday the Chief of Police, Mr. Yen Ning-yung, set in operation certain measures to combat the disease. At a special meeting steps were taken to establish a Plague Prevention Bureau the head of which is Mr. Wang Jen-sen, the Health Commissioner.

General Korniloff has been defeated in the Northern Caucasus and has fled to the mountains.

Petrograd, March 29.—Lenin is ill with pneumonia.

It is reported that the Soviet of Cossacks has arrested General Alieff in the region of the Don.

The Finnish Red Guards have been defeated at Tammerfors and lost 1000 prisoners and 21 guns in their retreat.

The Council of Commissaries has demanded from Germany the release of the Soviet Envoy, Kameneff, who was arrested in the Aaland Islands when returning from England.

They have also demanded from Austria the release of the Odessa Commissaries whom the Austrian Commandant at Odessa arrested as hostages.

Germany has demanded that the Soviet shall send no more reinforcements and munitions to the Finnish Red Guards.

Stockholm, March 29.—The White Guards have captured Tammerfors.

(Continued on Page 2)

## LIANG SHI-YI IN PEKING; SEES FENG AND TUAN

Monarchist Once Outlawed Is  
Given Official Reception On  
Arrival In Capital

Mr. Liang Shih-yi arrived at Peking Saturday. He immediately made a hurried call on the President and attended a banquet given by General Tuan Chi-jui. Ministers Tsao Ju-lin, Lu Cheng-hsiang, Chu Shen and the representatives of the President and the Premier and numerous other high officials welcomed the former monarchist at the station.

The capture of Sianfan, Hunan, by the Northern forces is reported by the Chinese Press. General Tsao Kun has been instructed to advance on Hengshui, the only Hunan city that now remains in the hands of the South without being re-taken since its conquest by the rebels.

## 30 German Warships Reported Cruising Off Holland Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 31.—A telegram from Ameland, off the coast of Holland, states that thirty German warships, including torpedo-boats and submarines, are cruising today off the coast of the island.

## NEW SECTOR OCCUPIED BY BRITISH IN ITALY

Relieved In Montello Region  
And Moved To The Asiago  
Plateau

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—An official despatch from the British Headquarters in Italy reports:

The British in the Montello sector have been relieved and transferred to a new sector on Asiago Plateau.

Three British aeroplanes on Saturday attacked nineteen enemy machines over an aerodrome eastward of the Plateau and destroyed six of them.

The Royal Flying Corps since its arrival in Italy has destroyed eighty-three enemy machines and lost ten.

## German Prisoners Confirm Big Losses

French Machine Guns Annihilate  
Almost Entire Division In  
Fighting South Of Somme

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 30.—Although as yet our information is incomplete, it is certain that the losses of the Germans in the Battle of the Somme have been enormous. Prisoners questioned on the 25th reported that the German 88th Division of Infantry has been almost completely annihilated and the 206th Division has suffered heavily. These losses were chiefly due to machine-guns, which were installed with picked men in shell-holes and mowed down to the very last of the dense enemy formations.

Prisoners we have captured do not conceal their amazement at the very small number of British and French dead which they passed in the course of their progress.

## Ex-King Constantine To Be Court-Martialed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, March 30.—The court-martial has ordered the criminal prosecution of ex-King Constantine.

## GERMANS FAIL TO MAKE BREAK IN BRITISH LINE

Shifting Attacks On Either  
Side Of Somme Are  
Unsuccessful

ADVANCE SLIGHT

Berlin Reports Now Claim  
Only Small And  
Local Gains

BRITISH COUNTER

Enemy Asserts 70,000 Pri-  
soners Have Been Taken  
Since Battle Began

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

Apart from the local fighting at different points the enemy today did not press his attacks northward of the Somme. We gained ground at certain places.

Heavy attacks by the enemy developed this morning southward of the Somme in the neighborhood of Mezieres and Demuin. Fighting here continues.

Captured documents show that the attacks made by the enemy on Thursday on both sides of the Scarpe aimed at the capture of Vimy Ridge and Arras and was carried out by at least six divisions in the front line and four assault divisions in support. Despite the force of the attack it made an inconsiderable impression upon our battle position and resulted in a severe defeat by the enemy.

No Gain In South

In the heavy fighting further south between Boiry and Serre, in which the enemy achieved no greater success, eleven divisions of German troops were identified.

Aviation.—The majority of our aeroplanes attacks were made southward of the Somme, where large concentrations of enemy troops were constantly reported. Our aeroplanes continued to work till dark despite storms of rain and low clouds. They fired nearly 250,000 rounds.

There was not much fighting considering the number of British machines in the air, but on the battle-front the fire from the ground was again heavy. We brought down nine German machines and drove down five others out of control, while the fire from the ground brought down two. Twelve of ours are missing.

A German official communique reports:

There have been local engagements on both sides of the Scarpe. We broke into the foremost English positions and took several thousands of prisoners.

The English continued, near and northwards of Albert, their fruitless and costly counter-attacks.

We again attacked between the Somme and the Avre and drove the enemy out of his old position and out of the villages, which were bravely defended in a northwesterly direction, via Warfusée, Abancourt and Plessier.

The French repeatedly and violently counter-attacked against our new front between Montdidier and Noyon.

Our booty since the beginning of the battle totals 70,000 prisoners and 1,100 guns, of which General von Hutier took 40,000 prisoners and 600 guns.

Increased artillerying continued in Lorraine.

A German official communique this evening reports:

We have cleared the Avese (?) Avre.

We drove the Anglo-French troops from parts of the foremost positions between the Somme and the Avre and captured Beaucourt and Mezieres. French attacks against Montdidier failed.

The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué this evening concerning the situation:

We have maintained all our positions northward of the Somme, where

no serious attacks were made during the day.

There has been heavy fighting southward of the Somme. We have been pressed back to a line westward of Hamel, Marœuvres, and Demuin.

The French line southward of Demuin runs through Marœuvres, La Neuville-Sire-Bernard and Gratiot to just westward of Montdidier. There has been further heavy fighting today on this line.

The French counter-attack between Montdidier and Lassigny continues. Fresh French troops are arriving.

The French line eastward of Lassigny is unchanged.

A captured German order shows that the objective of the division which attacked on the 21st, near St. Quentin was the Somme near Ham, a distance of eleven miles. The division actually penetrated under three miles.

No Change On British Line

London, March 30, 9.10 p.m.—The War Office issues the following communiqué:

North of the Somme the situation is unchanged.

South of the Somme our positions have been maintained.

Heavy attacks on the French front enabled the Germans to gain ground westward of the Aves and southward and southeastward of Montdidier. The enemy captured the villages of Aubillers, Grivesnes, Cantiqny, Me-  
nil, St. Georges, le Monchel and Ayencourt. Heavy fighting is proceeding eastward of the latter place and the exact situation is not known.

The weather has broken and heavy rain is falling.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports at noon:

North of the Somme there have been local actions only.

The enemy's attacks yesterday at Demuin and Marœuvres, south of the Somme, pressed back our troops from the latter village. We secured a number of prisoners in counter-attacks. All the enemy's attacks at Demuin broke down after sharp fighting which lasted throughout the afternoon.

Our cavalry during the past week has fought with great gallantry, both mounted and dismounted, and repulsed the enemy, inflicting heavy losses, in numerous engagements.

Resume Attack North of Somme

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this evening:

North of the Somme, after the short lull yesterday, the battle broke out afresh this morning. The enemy repeated his costly and unsuccessful assaults in the region of Boiry and Royelles and immediately northward of the Somme, all of which, though delivered with fresh troops in full strength, were thrown back with heavy losses. Our positions are intact. We took a number of prisoners.

Heavy shelling of the defences south of Arras accompanied the above attacks.

South of the Somme and between the Somme and the Aves, the fighting continued incessantly, attacks and counter-attacks occurring at frequent intervals. The enemy forced his way into Demuin this morning, but is held up on the western outskirts of the village.

Aviation—Our aeroplanes concentrated yesterday on the battle-front southward of the Somme, where large columns of enemy troops were advancing, and on which we dropped many bombs and fired thousands of rounds.

There was a good deal of fighting in the air, the enemy's low-flying machines being particularly active. We brought down nine and drove down two other enemy machines. Two of ours are missing.

Last night we dropped twelve tons of bombs on Bapaume and the roads in the vicinity and also on the roads and villages eastward of Arras, obtaining direct hits on dumps, transport and a railway-line. One of our machines has not yet been located.

Two Attacks Repulsed

London, March 31.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports at noon:

A vigorous counter-attack has restored our line in Luce Valley.

We repulsed, with heavy loss, two attacks made on the front from Marœuvres to the Somme.

The enemy's infantry, in the attacks yesterday northward of the Somme, came on in four waves. They were repulsed at all points by our outpost line. The enemy's casualties here are estimated at a thousand.

We carried out a local operation in the neighborhood of Serre, advancing our line a short distance and taking 230 prisoners and 40 machine-guns.

We also advanced our line slightly elsewhere, taking some prisoners.

The hostile artillery was active yesterday evening in the neighborhood of Bucquoy.

Bill Passed In France Calling Up 1919 Class

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 29.—The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate have adopted the Bill calling up the 1919 class for military service.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan—  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Sōzoku M. Apr. 3  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Kūmaru M. Apr. 4  
Per N.Y.K. ss. Ōmi Maru.....Apr. 6  
For U.S. Canada and Europe—  
Per T.K.K. ss. Tenyo Maru Apr. 12  
Per C.M. ss. China.....Apr. 13  
MAILS DUE

From U.S. Canada and Europe  
Per P.M. ss. Venezuela.....Apr. 8  
Per OS.K. ss. Manila Maru Apr. 13

ENEMY LOSING HOPE OF REACHING AMIENS

Diversion Of Attack Is So Interpreted By Experts In Paris

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 29.—The inclination of the Germans to dislodge the field of action clearly indicates that the enemy feels himself barred from the road to Amiens.

This is exactly what happened at the Battle of Verdun when, after the checking of his onslaught before Fort Vaux, the German Crown Prince launched a second wave upon the left bank of the Meuse against Mort Homme and Hill 304.

Upon the banks of the Scarpe, as beside the Meuse, the effect of surprise has miscarried for the maneuver was too apparent not to be foreseen.

Le Journal says:

"Two fortunate events occurred yesterday. The first was the characteristic check of the attempt made by the Germans to extend the field of battle north of Arras, and the second was the accentuation of reactions favorable to the Allies, who made important gains, particularly in the region of Montdidier."

Le Temps, commenting on the improved battle outlook, says that the French reserves have undoubtedly intervened.

DOMINIONS URGED TO SEND REINFORCEMENTS

Lloyd George Calls On Empire To Hurry Men To Aid In Critical Battle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 31.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué:

The Premier, Mr. Lloyd George, has sent the following message to the Prime Ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Newfoundland:

"We have been inspired during the past week with constant news of the dauntless courage with which the Dominion troops have withstood the desperate assault of vastly more numerous forces. The battle shows that the Empire has good reason to be proud of all its sons and our armies cannot have too many of these splendid men."

"We propose to ask Parliament to authorize immediate measures for raising fresh forces here. I urge the Dominion Governments to reinforce their heroic troops in the fullest possible manner with the smallest possible delay. The struggle is only opening and it is our business to see that our armies get the maximum measure of support."

"Let no one think that what even the most remote Dominions can do now can be too late. Before the campaign is finished the last man may count."

French Unshaken By Savage Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

scene of desperate fighting, the villages changing hands several times.

Two divisions of German troops which gained a footing in Le Piedmont and Plessis-de-Roye were swept out by a magnificent counter-attack which restored our line. The attacking masses at certain points were caught by a terrible artillery fire and retired in disorder, leaving the ground covered with corpses. The enemy losses exceed those of the preceding day.

A semi-official communiqué issued last evening says:

Among the glorious episodes of the formidable battle on the Moreuil-Lassigny Front, which is being waged in the open country, must be mentioned the bitter fighting at Orvillers, twelve kilometers southeast of Montdidier, as well as at Le Piedmont and Plessis-de-Roye, a little village bordering on Lassigny, which was taken and retaken several times. As the result of this fighting these villages finally remained in our hands.

Two divisions of German troops which obtained a footing in Le Piedmont and a park south of Plessis-de-Roye were driven off with splendid elan by our infantry. The enemy's losses were terrible. Whole columns were decimated by our barrage fire. It was a veritable hecatomb, bloodier even than any hitherto experienced by the Germans.

The result for the enemy was absolutely nil. Our line was maintained everywhere absolutely intact and the German encircling movement against the French between Moreuil and Lassigny no more succeeded today than their similar movement on the 22nd against the British before Arras.

It is probable that the German General Staff will continue its effort some days longer with the same desperate fury but the first day's fighting justifies us in expecting a favorable issue to the struggle.

German Gains Trifling Against British Front

Only Local Operations Attempted In Last Few Days Except At Arras

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—The inclination of the Germans to dislodge the field of action clearly indicates that the enemy feels himself barred from the road to Amiens.

Yesterday and last night, along an extended front, the Germans obtained further gains south of the Somme and slight gains east and south of Arras, but our gallantly battling troops hurried back the invaders with losses along the greater part of the line.

The enemy have continued to make their greatest effort south of the Somme, where the British and French are fighting stubbornly side by side.

The assaults last night in the extreme northern and southern part of the battle-zone were a continuation of the German scheme to swing the British out of Arras and turn our front in that direction.

They have driven in about Albert and thereby, possibly, to enable their attempt to envelop Amiens.

Fighting Bitter At Arras

Yesterday's fighting before Arras was very bitter, especially in the region of Telegraph Hill, which is south of the city, where swirling masses of defending and attacking troops fought the whole day long at close quarters for the possession of this vital elevation.

The Germans have been unable to make their greatest effort south of the Somme, where the British and French are fighting stubbornly side by side.

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## Germans Change Tactics In Drive Against French

Effort To Break Line By Frontal Attack Frustrated,  
They Now Seek Weak Spots

London, March 29.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters to-day reports:

The situation is now clearer than at the beginning of the offensive.

The enemy, arrested in mid-course has abandoned marching straight upon our objectives and breaking down our resistance by overwhelming numbers and he is now striking at what he estimates are weak spots in order to drive us back as far as possible before he himself is brought to a standstill.

Thus the enemy drive down the valley of the Oise has been finally arrested, his attempts to cross the Oise farther north have failed and the bridges are now destroyed. The village of Pont L'Évêque below Noyon, has been recaptured and the enemy has been driven from the heights above Susoy, northwest of Noyon.

Montdidier Capture, Too Late

The enemy's capture of Montdidier was too late for him to profit by it, as the French forces were able to engage the Germans west of the town and bring advance to a standstill, nullifying their efforts to find a weak spot.

The hinge between the British and French will never be broken as the junction is now covered by French forces strong enough to meet all eventualities.

Eighty-seven enemy divisions have been identified on the fifty-mile battle line. The Germans not only have the pick but practically all the sound German troops.

The French have already been engaged with three of the Guard divisions, the famous Brandenburgers and some of the best Bavarian divisions. Before this offensive the Germans had a hundred and nine divisions in line on the Franco-British front and seventy-six more divisions in reserve. The enemy, therefore, has already engaged more than his whole reserves.

Conceivably forty, of inferior material useful for filling gaps but not for winning battles.

Describing the very fierce fighting at the junction of the British and French fronts, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters to-day reports: French troops were brought up on the 22nd in motor-lorries and thrown into the fighting without artillery support. The successive thrusts delivered by the enemy necessitated French reinforcements and troops being thrown northwards on the 23rd in order to maintain the liaison with the British right. French cavalry were thrown in on the 25th in order to maintain the liaison and there were moments when the French were hard put to it to hold these thrusts.

A French officer, paying a tribute to the British, described how the Germans crossed the canal at Jussey at the seventeenth attempt. The canal was then choked with German dead.

London, March 30.—Reuter's correspondent with the French Army in France telegraphs:

From the statements of prisoners and military papers captured during the battle, it is now possible to reconstruct the German plan of attack east of St. Quentin.

It had been ordered that a mass of German troops should pass our line as soon as our second position had been captured. Maps were issued to officers and under-officers showing the mechanism of the attack and the progress of the creeping barrage. On the backs of the maps are reports prepared in advance corresponding to the anticipated stages of the attack to be sent back to the rear by messenger as each successive objective was

## BRAVERY OF ALLIES TO WIN FIGHT, SAYS OSHIMA

Japanese War Minister Wires  
Admiration Of British And French Stand

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 30.—Official—General Oshima, the Japanese Minister of War, has telegraphed to Lord Derby, Secretary of State for War, saying:

"I cannot but admire the gallant stand being made by the British and French troops against the reckless onslaught of the enemy with superior strength. I rely on the bravery of the British and French troops completely and believe in their final victory."

Lord Derby replied:

"On behalf of the British Army, I hasten to express the sincerest thanks for your kind message. We are very grateful for this further mark of interest and sympathy. The fact that the gallant stand of the French and British Armies is appreciated by their Japanese Allies will be an incentive to even further efforts."

## High Tribute Paid To French By Lt. George

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, March 30.—The Bureau issues the following communiqué: Mr. Lloyd George, the French Premier, says: "Great Britain is calm and resolute, relying on the justice of her cause and the valor of the men who defend it. Our confidence grows as we watch the steady march of France's gallant army to repel the invader."

## Red Cross Worker With Special Message



DR. ESTHER C. P. LOVEJOY.

Fresh from Red Cross work in France, Dr. Esther Clayton Pohl Lovejoy, formerly of Portland, Oregon, and now in New York City, brought a special message as to the actual needs of the Red Cross Society.

"Over There," she is seeking co-operation in the sending of Red Cross supplies, looking toward the conveyance of information and as supports for infantry advance posts.

The German Air Service has taken little part in the battle. The enemy aeroplanes make very few long distance flights by day and have done little more than make a few flights over the battlefield to report the progress of attacks, or to execute bombing raids close to the front.

The French Air Service is taking an important part in the work of harassing the enemy troops and dislocating his communications.

Their reports as yet are incomplete, but it is known that in three days during the past week the French brought down between 20 and 30 German aeroplanes. On the 22nd French bombing squadrons dropped 10,000 kilograms of explosives on German depots, railways and stations. On the 24th 14,000 kilograms of bombs were dropped and night raids continue.

From the 23rd the French squadrons have flown over the enemy positions by day at low altitudes, using bombs and machine-guns against troops on the march and in bivouac and attacking train with excellent results.

Since the 25th our mastery of the air has been complete and the important roads from Chauny and Guise to Ham have been kept continuously under fire.

On the 27th a big air attack was carried out against enemy troops behind the front, machine-guns being used with striking success.

German Stopped At Montdidier

London, March 31, 6:30 a.m.—Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires:

The enemy is firmly held west of Montdidier, where the broken ground facilitates the defence. His nearest point to Amiens is thirteen miles distant.

All accounts agree concerning the severity of his losses, but it must be remembered that of the eighty to ninety divisions he has thrown into the battle probably only one-fifth have been withdrawn. He therefore still has huge numbers of men to throw into the attack and the battle promises to be of long duration.

British Revenues Gain 25 Percent Over 1917

But Expenses Have Risen Until They Are Now Almost Four Times Income

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 30.—The revenue of the United Kingdom for the past financial year totalled £707,234,565, as compared with £573,427,582 during the previous financial year.

All sources of revenue show an increase except Excise. The chief increases are under excess profits, £80,294,000, and income tax, £4,476,000.

The expenditure of the British Government during the past financial year totalled £2,696,220,405 as compared with £2,218,112,710 in the previous financial year.

Botha Wires To Haig

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Capetown, March 30.—The Premier of South Africa, General Botha, has cabled to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:

"We are watching with the deepest appreciation the strenuous efforts which you and your gallant men are making in this struggle for the liberties of mankind. We earnestly pray that complete success may crown the heroic and noble stand which the sons of freedom are making under your able leadership."

London, March 31.—Replies to the message from General Botha, the Premier of South Africa, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig cabled:

"Heartily thanks for your message.

All ranks of the British armies in France have been greatly cheered by your generous appreciation of their efforts in this great struggle and are very proud of the confidence which the people of our great Empire place in the ability of their armies to win."

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin and other Musical Instruments

30 Cents

A Copy of Sheet Music

W.D. & H.O.W.

Bristol & London, England.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

you are a frightful vision, and in Tobolsk you are unconquerable."

The plan of dragging the frontier forces away from Russia, Harden regards as one "which would not be so dangerous to Russia as to Germany, on whose east flank new Balkans would arise, consisting of big and small Alsace-Lorraine."

Ukraine, he adds, has now become larger than Poland, and that has aroused the wrath of the Poles, while the Ukrainians in Galicia are angry because they are still left in Poland.

"The Russians," he concludes, "send through Europe a complaint that Germany, behind the backs of the Russians, enticed the Ukrainians to help to break up Russia, and Russians naturally ask if, with such culprits, even a democratic Government could long negotiate. That is a foretaste of the hell's brew, which will be cooked when the Balkans stretch to the frontiers of Poland, West Prussia and Silesia. Will an increase of Slav hatred against Germany do us any good? Are little States hostile to each other more comfortable as neighbors than a United States of Russia, in which every State would have freedom to breathe and whose people, in possession of the soil, could work for the re-establishment of the world's economic status?"

## Safe Trip Up Yangtze Is Made By Steamer

Reuter's Pacific Service

Ichang, March 29.—The China Merchants ss. Kwellee, which has not been able to run for four months owing to the disturbed conditions in the Yangtze Valley, arrived here tonight, bringing reinforcements of Northern troops. Not a shot was fired at her during the trip.

## AIRMAN AWARDED V.C.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 29.—The Press Bureau issues the following communiqué:

Captain James McCudden of the Royal Flying Corps has been awarded the Victoria Cross for conspicuous bravery, exceptional perseverance and keenness and very high devotion to duty on various occasions in December, January and February. He had previously been awarded the D.S.O. with bar, the Military Cross and the Military Medal.

## Healthy Babies Sleep Well at Night

A well child sleeps well and during its waking hours is never cross but always happy and laughing. It is only the sickly child that is cross and peevish. Mothers, if your children do not sleep well, if they are cross and cry a great deal, give them Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, and they will soon be well and happy again. Concerning the Tablets Mrs. Chas. Diotte, North Temiscaming, Quebec, writes:—"My baby was greatly troubled with constipation and cried night and day. I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets and now she is fat and healthy and sleeps well at night." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 98 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

Owing to the numerous demands of our customers we shall remain four days more

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday

## Your Last Opportunity

TO PURCHASE AT THE CHEAPEST PRICES

The latest Parisian models of fine Jewellery and the famous Tecla Pearl Necklaces, exhibited at the Astor House Hotel, Room 304 1st floor

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## "The Three Castles" VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

The Cigarette  
with the Pedigree.



"But, lo! and just as the coach drove off, Miss Sharp put her pale face out of the window and actually flung the book back into the garden."

W.M. Thackeray "Vanity Fair" Ch. 1.

Johnson's Dictionary! well, that was a pity, for a Dictionary is a useful thing. It will tell you many things you want to know e.g. the word Tobacco is derived from the Indian name for a pipe and Cigarette is "a little Cigar": but for a knowledge of The Three Castles' Cigarettes one must turn to Thackeray's Virginians for there he says:

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the THREE CASTLES."

W.M. Thackeray

"The Virginians"

W.G.S.

W.D. & H.O.W. Bristol & London, England.

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## Normadic, With J. I. Ezra Up, Wins Easter Steeplechase

Peter Has Lead Until Mr. Johnstone Is Thrown In Feature Event At Kiangwan

J. I. Ezra did "some" riding at Kiangwan yesterday afternoon. He had mounts for all ten races, and nine times he was placed.

His biggest triumph was his win on Normadic in the Easter Handicap Steeplechase run of 2½ miles. Johnstone, on Peter, started out so well that an easy win was predicted, but at the jump opposite the grandstand the well-known jockey had a nasty spill which put him out of the running in all the subsequent races.

Ezra took the lead soon after this mishap and finished lengths ahead of the rest. A fine tussle was witnessed between Formosa Chief (Rowe) and Carrickfergus (Master) for second place. The ponies came past the post in the order mentioned, but with hardly a nose between them.

The Easter Pari-mutuel Stakes provided the most popular win of the day. Commons in a great finish brought Upwood Park home first, and incidentally it paid the biggest dividend of the day, \$45.20. Commons scored three firsts. Ezra in his wonderful riding gained a first, three seconds and five thirds.

After Asuma had comfortably won the April Selling Plate, Mr. Brodie Burke positioned the pony and started off with a lead in the 420 being paid for the game little racer.

Brilliant sunshine called out thousands of people, but judging from the heavy backing and the same returns most of them were very much in the know.

1.—The Red House Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of a race at this meeting: 5 lbs. extra; 2 or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—Three quarters of a mile.

Mr. Henry Morris' dun Homefield, Mr. H. E. Morris. 158—1

Mr. Leaf's dun The Kangani, Mr. T. U. Yih. 155—2

Mr. C. R. Burkhill's ches Loo-field, Mr. J. I. Ezra. 152—2

Also ran:—Nibleek, Mr. Johnstone; Malcolm, Mr. G. Grayrigge; Iain, Mr. Rowe; Vistor, Mr. McBain; Sideway, Mr. J. Liou; Hsin Chi, Mr. W. G. Crokam and Matsuake, Mr. S. Nagai.

Won by two lengths; one length. Time 1.31 4-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$20.30.

Places, 1st \$10.70, 2nd \$22.50, 3rd \$9.90.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 512, 2nd 104, 3rd 305. Unplaced, 334, 289, 459, 354, 306, 191 and 496.

2.—The China Cup.—Value \$300.

2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens, allowed 5 lbs. Winners of 2 races, 5 lbs extra; 3 or more races, 10 lbs. extra. Entrance \$5.—One and quarter miles.

Mr. Day's grey Shenkoland, Mr. C. R. Burkhill. 160—1

Mr. Day's bay Desertland, Mr. J. I. Ezra. 163—2

Mr. Meguro's grey Ataka, Mr. J. Liou. 155—3

Also ran:—Unionist, Mr. S. Nagai; Old Joe, late Tatsuta, Mr. L. Hu; Spider, Mr. Crokam; Johnstone, Mr. A. Commons; Victorious Crown, Mr. H. F. Hu and North Star, Mr. E. McBain.

Won by many lengths; many lengths. Time 2.39 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$14.40.

Places, 1st \$6.20, 2nd \$7.70, 3rd \$6.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 492, 2nd 489, 3rd 41. Unplaced, 291, 130, 577, 431, 453 and 369.

3.—The Far East Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Maidens, allowed 7 lbs. Winners at this meeting, 5 lbs extra. Entrance \$5.—1¾ miles.

Mr. Cloud's white Railway, Mr. Liou. 155—1

Mr. Henry Morris' brown Wakefield, Mr. Morris. 155—2

Mr. Hart's bay Specialist, Mr. J. I. Ezra. 155—3

Also ran:—Black Jester, Mr. Hill; Kronborg, Mr. McBain and Nights of Gladness, Mr. Burkhill.

Won by a neck; 4 lengths. Time 2.42 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$42. Places, 1st \$7.90, 2nd \$5.60, 3rd \$7.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 225, 2nd 78, 3rd 317. Unplaced, 347, 406 and 223.

4.—The Easter Handicap Steeplechase.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Handicap weights will be published on morning of the Steeplechase. Entrance \$5.—About 2½ miles.

Mr. Ezra's grey Normadic, Mr. Ezra. 155—1

Mr. Lamerton's grey Formosa Chief, Mr. Rowe. 152—2

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey Carrickfergus, Mr. Mas-ter. 155—3

Also ran:—The Card, Mr. Commons; Peter, Mr. Johnstone and Border Minstrel, Mr. Morris.

Won by many. half.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$24.80.

## KODAK Finishing

is a special thing with us, Try us and note the difference.

Burr's Broadway

Places, 1st \$8, 2nd \$6.90, 3rd \$12.90. Cash sweep, 1st ticket 120, 2nd 15, 3rd 162. Unplaced, 68, 578 and 26.

5.—The Easter Pari-mutuel Stakes.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting, 7 lbs extra; 2 or more races, 10 lbs extra. Maidens, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance \$5.—1¾ miles.

Mr. R. Macgregor's grey Upwood Park, Mr. Commons. 161—1

Mr. Onden's skew Taihsyo, Mr. J. I. Ezra. 161—2

Mr. F. S. Gibbons' grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. Rowe. 164—3

Also ran:—Battle Dawn, Mr. Hill; Much, Mr. Heard and House Boy, Mr. T. L. Hu.

Won by short head; %. Time 3.37.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$55.20.

Places, 1st \$12.20, 2nd 7.70, 3rd \$6.40.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 349, 2nd 435, 3rd 77. Unplaced, 351, 457 and 7.2.

6.—The April Selling Plate.—Value \$400. 2nd pony \$100. 3rd pony \$50, if 5 or more starters. For all China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners to be sold for \$200, weight for inches as per scale; if entered to be sold for \$100, allowed 5 lbs.; if entered to be sold for \$50, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance \$5.—1 mile.

Mr. Shanghai's grey Grey Goose, Mr. Hill. 155—1

Mr. C. R. Burkhill's ches Loo-field, Mr. Ezra. 152—2

Mr. C. R. Burkhill's bay Nights of Gladness, Mr. Burkhill. 155—3

Also ran:—Kronborg, Mr. Crokam; Kowloon, Mr. Heard; Jewel Crown, Mr. Nagai; Winsome Dahlia, Mr. Vida; House Boy, Mr. T. L. Hu and Isis, Mr. Rowe.

Won by 3 lengths; %. Time 2.05 3-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$28.10.

Places, 1st \$8.70, 2nd \$7.10, 3rd \$13.40.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 217, 2nd 523, 3rd 485. Unplaced, 271, 246, 459, 472, 760 and 291.

7.—The Consolation Plate.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50. 3rd pony \$50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies being bona-fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Easter Stakes \$5. Extra. Entrance \$5.—1 mile.

Mr. Vigilant's bay Jack's Folly, Mr. Vida. 155—1

Mr. Foh Sing's ches Crest, Mr. T. U. Yih. 155—2

Mr. Day's grey Joyland, Mr. Ezra. 149—3

Also ran:—The Telegraph, Mr. Commons; Mollusc, Mr. Heard; Kuruma, Mr. Nagai and Funland, Mr. H. F. Hu.

Won by one; one and a half. Time 2.43.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$31.50.

## Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

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### INSURANCE

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Lowest rates. Phone 65

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We have for sale in amounts of G. \$10 or more Preference Shares paying 7%.

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We have for sale in amounts of Tls. 100.00 or more Debentures paying interest at 7%.

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15 Nanking Road, one room.

HOUSE FOR SALE Phone 60  
On Route Yamen, containing drawing room, dining room, three bedrooms, two bathrooms, garden and tennis court. Tls. 16,000.

LAND FOR SALE Phone 60  
On Route Say Zong, 21 now suitable for foreign residence.

On Rue Lafayette, 10 now suitable for foreign residences.

Places, 1st \$7.80, 2nd \$9.10, 3rd \$12.20.  
Cash sweep, 1st ticket 444, 2nd 155, 3rd 68. Unplaced, 51, 12, 598 and 120.

8.—The Easter Handicap.—Value \$500. 2nd pony \$100. 3rd pony \$50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Handicap weights will be published on morning of the race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—1¾ miles.

Mr. Auto's grey Johnstone, Mr. Commons. 155—1

Mr. Foh Sing's ches Tyrant, Mr. Vida. 155—2

Mr. Days' grey Go-on-land, Mr. Ezra. 155—3

Also ran:—Old Joe, late Tatsuta, Mr. Liou; La Marne, Mr. McBain; Poosum, Mr. Hill; Gay Hermit, Mr. H. F. Hu; Poppy, Mr. Crokam; Glorious Crown, Mr. T. L. Hu and Matsuake, Mr. Nagai.

Won by ½ length; 2. Time 1.31 2-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$28.30.

Places, 1st \$9, 2nd \$6.60, 3rd \$6.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 688, 2nd 219, 3rd 658. Unplaced, 317, 57, 23, 553, 375, 238 and 705.

\$25, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1918 and that have started at this meeting and not won any race. Weight for inches as per scale. Entrance \$5.—¾ mile.

Mr. Auto's grey Johnstone, Mr. Commons. 155—1

Mr. Foh Sing's ches Tyrant, Mr. Vida. 155—2

Mr. Days' grey Go-on-land, Mr. Ezra. 155—3

Also ran:—Old Joe, late Tatsuta, Mr. Liou; La Marne, Mr. McBain; Poosum, Mr. Hill; Gay Hermit, Mr. H. F. Hu; Poppy, Mr. Crokam; Glorious Crown, Mr. T. L. Hu and Matsuake, Mr. Nagai.

Won by ½ length; 2. Time 1.31 2-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$28.30.

Places, 1st \$9, 2nd \$6.60, 3rd \$6.60.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 688, 2nd 219, 3rd 658. Unplaced, 317, 57, 23, 553, 375, 238 and 705.

9.—The Easter Pari-mutuel Stakes.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50, if 5 or more starters. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners at this meeting, 7 lbs extra; 2 or more races, 10 lbs extra. Maidens, allowed 10 lbs. Entrance \$5.—1 mile and 5 furlongs.

Mr. R. Macgregor's grey Upwood Park, Mr. Commons. 161—1

Mr. Onden's skew Taihsyo, Mr. J. I. Ezra. 161—2

Mr. F. S. Gibbons' grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. Rowe. 164—3

Also ran:—Battle Dawn, Mr. Hill; Much, Mr. Heard and House Boy, Mr. T. L. Hu.

Won by a neck; 4 lengths. Time 2.42 1-5.

Pari-mutuel, for win, \$18.20.

Places, 1st \$8, 2nd \$7.10, 3rd \$13.70.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket 217, 2nd 523, 3rd 485. Unplaced, 271, 246, 459, 472, 760 and 291.

10.—The Easter Totalisator Cup.—Value \$300. 2nd pony \$50, 3rd pony \$25, if 5 or more starters. For all China ponies being bona-fide Griffins of this meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winner of the Easter Stakes \$5. Extra. Entrance \$5.—1 mile.

Mr. Vigilant's bay Jack's Folly, Mr. Vida. 155—1

## RUMORS OF PLAGUE AND WAR KEEP UP ANXIETY

Robbers Also Add To Trepidation Of Kiangsu City That Has So Far Escaped

China Press Correspondence, N. Kiangsu, March 27.—The people of this progressive association have, for the last few weeks, been ordered to Hongkong by Governor General Harrison on March 18 on grounds that he had published editorials holding up the Philippine National Guard to hatred and ridicule and discouraging enlistment. According to the Governor General's order, Mr. Dick was given eight days to leave Manila and is to be excluded from the country thereafter. The deportation order created a buzz of protest from American, British and Filipino communities and many moves of protest were launched. Mr. Dick is regarded as a British subject. Latest word from Manila was that the matter was to be thrashed out in the supreme court and opinion was that the deportation would be held legal.

The people here have need to fear the coming of the plague. Some one asked me the other day how the plague could possibly spread as fast as it does in such a place as a country of communication like China. I answered that the marvel to me was that it didn't spread faster. Just a day or two ago a young Chinese came into my study to talk over some matters. I asked him where he came from, and he said he had just come from Tsinanfu. The plague was then at its height in Tsinanfu. How can the scourge help spreading when travellers are allowed to leave the infected districts and go where the infected districts are?

So far there has been no sign of the plague anywhere in this section, but it is not because any preventive measures have been taken, but is purely a merciful providence. The foreigners here have a few masks and are ready to make more when any sign of the plague appears. We have been reading with interest the instructions given in THE CHINA PRESS as to what preventive measures should be adopted should the plague draw nigh.

Another source of uneasiness here has been the presence of General Chang Tso-lin's troops in Hsueh-fu. Rumor has it that the Fengtien troops are about to come on to Suisien. The people here think that General Chang has some other idea in bringing his troops to the south, besides that of waging war with the southern troops. They seem to think that his real move is the dismemberment of Tung Li and the putting in of one of his friends. The people of Kiangsu Suisien were spared a looting last summer when most of the cities around here were picked clean either by Chang Hsun's soldiers or by the soldiers who drove his soldiers out. The margin by which they missed the looting and the amount of money the merchants paid out to avoid the same sort of seizure to the hearts of the people faint at the rumor of another raid by the soldiers.

The robbers are again making their contribution to the general unrest. A little while ago they took the son of a wealthy citizen living only about five miles from here, and held him for five thousand dollar ransom. This is just one instance of the wholesale capturing they are doing, and demanding and also getting big ransoms. News has reached here from Tsinanfu that the robbers around there captured over 100 of the big business operations there and demanded \$200,000 ransom, which the men paid.

The robbers are getting such tremendous sums of money for ransom of their captives that they are able to equip themselves with arms and ammunition which will make them able to cope with the soldiers when they start after them. There is a village only a few miles from here in which there would be about six hundred red robbers. I have asked several times why the soldiers do not after them, and the answer is always, that the robbers are too strongly entrenched there and too well armed to be easily driven out or captured. Some time ago the soldiers here brought in over a hundred robbers, whom they did not execute, instead to give them rifles and guns and make them soldiers. In a few days most of them escaped with their guns and are still at large. A day or two ago the soldiers here executed one of them for attempting to escape and join the robbers.

### News Brevities

On another page in today's paper the advertisement of Hill's Bazaar is displayed. It is said that the bazaar is being held as a preliminary to closing up business, and many thousands of dollars worth of household and personal goods are offered at greatly reduced prices. The bazaar opens this morning at eight o'clock, and will be continued for a few days only.

Shanghai people who ship merchandise to and from the United States will be interested in the new order of Postmaster General Burleson which increases the parcels weight limit from twenty to fifty pounds. This will permit of many parcels being despatched through the United States Postal Agency which heretofore have had to take the slow freight route. This new order is particularly advantageous to despatches from the United States to Shanghai on account of the congested freight conditions. The size limit remains the same 34 inches, a total of the length and girth at its largest.

Booking is now open at Mourle's for the Mirovitch and Plastro concert to be given at the Olympic Theater next Saturday.

Hankow papers record the promotion of Mr. Radcliffe Jackson, son of Dr. Jackson of Kiukiang, to a captaincy in the British forces. Captain Jackson joined the forces in France last May.

### TOKIO HAS NEW MAYOR

Renter's Pacific Service

Tokio, April 1.—Viscount Tajiri, who was elected Mayor of Tokio by the Municipal Assembly yesterday evening, today consented to accept the post of Mayor, which has been vacant since the death of Mr. Yoshindo Okuda August 21.

Have you tried "BK" the new household remedy? 10 times stronger than Carbolic Acid. Directions in each package.

### Order Deportation Of Manila Editor

Mr. E. M. Dick Of Free Press Accused Of Attacking National Guard

### S.V.C. UNITS BREAK CAMP AFTER SUCCESSFUL OUTING

Artillery Company Has Pleasing Sports Program On Last Day Of Encampment

The S. V. C. Easter encampments terminated last evening when the various units which had been out since Thursday night broke camp after an entertaining and instructive program of sports by the Artillery, at Gordon Road, and a final schedule of field duties by the Light Horse, Engineers and Maritime company.

Various races and competitions marked the Artillery Camp Sports yesterday afternoon, most of the contests being of a strenuous nature. There was a gallop over a stiff steeplechase course, with hurdles and waterjumps, at which the gunners shone resplendently.

Capt. R. W. Davis suffered a broken collarbone, but took command of the camp nevertheless. The sports program was handled by Lieuts. R. A. Stuart and A. J. Stewart (reserve), assisted by Sgt.-Major Mellowes. Visitors were entertained at tea at the camp after the events.

Following are the results of the competitions:

1.—Ammunition Basket Race (Subsection): 1st, No. 2 gun; 2nd, No. 4 gun.

2.—Drivers Pairs Jumping Race—1st, Gunner Cranfield.

3.—Dismounted Tug-of-war: won by Right Section.

4.—Obstacle Race: 1st, Gnr. Bradley; 2nd, Q. M. S. Rose; 3rd, Gnr. Scriven.

5.—Back-to-back race, in pairs: 1st, Gns. Barnes and Bauld; 2nd, Gns. Hughes and Q.M.S. Rose; 3rd, Gns. Butland and Henry.

6.—V.C. Race: 1st, Gnr. Bradley and Kinde; 2nd, Gnr. Drakeford and Jennings; Gns. R. Bauld and Tuttmann.

7.—Section Medicine Ball Competition: won by Right Section.

8.—Bridling and Bareback Race for Recruits: 1st, Gnr. Field; 2nd, Gnr. Drakeford; 3rd Gnr. Henry.

9.—Bareback Wrestling: won by Left Section.

Engineers and Maritime Company encamped at Jessfield, continued their construction work yesterday, the principal feature being the building of a bridge across Fahwah Creek and the dismantling of the bridge thrown across Soochow Creek on Saturday.

Following are the results of the Light Horse gymkhana events run off at the Range Sunday:

1.—Saddling, running and leading two certificates awarded winning pairs: 1st, Sergeant Drakeford and Cpl. Sleap; 2nd, 2nd Lieut. Foster and Tpr. Johnstone.

2.—Mounted combat, finals: 1st, 2nd Lieut. Foster; 2nd, S. M. Little.

3.—Tent Pegging with Swords, finals: 1st, Cpl. Sleap; 2nd, Tpr. McBain.

4.—Bare-backed race: 1st, Sgt. Drakeford; 2nd, Tpr. Johnstone.

5.—Tent pegging with lances.

### Foch In Command Of Allied Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

clies, but without pessimism. The decision of the battle for the possession of Amiens may not be reached for a fortnight. The bright spot is the steadfastness of the 3rd Army under General Sir Julian Byng, which maintained its line intact despite the failure of the 5th Army on its right.

#### Wilson Sends Message

Washington, March 30.—President Wilson has cabled to Generalissimo Foch congratulating him on his new authority. "Such a unity of command is a most hopeful augury of our ultimate success. We are following with profound interest the bold and brilliant action of your forces."

Paris, March 30.—General Foch, General Petain, the French Premier, M. Clemenceau, and General Pershing met at the front today. General Pershing, greeting General Foch, placed all the American forces in his disposal to use as he wished and said that the American people were proud to participate in the greatest and grandest battle in history.

A semi-official communiqué says that it is anticipated that the Allied Command will take the initiative only after the expected new, strong German attack in the direction of Amiens has been broken. The Allies are now in a most favorable condition for carrying on the defensive and assuming the offensive. The 3rd and 5th British Armies have been entirely reconstituted with fresh reserves. It is conservatively estimated that the German losses total 200,000.

The Daily Chronicle says that, unity of direction having become necessary for the Allies, the appointment of General Foch as Generalissimo is greeted with the greatest satisfaction in Great Britain on account of the genius displayed by him during the war.

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vacant since the death of Mr. Yoshindo Okuda August 21.

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## The China Press

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EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYS

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Delaware, Publishers

## WEATHER

Very cloudy weather and Northerly  
gale along the whole coast.

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 2, 1918

## 'Making Good' In Aviation

HINDENBURG is not uneasy about the coming American offensive in the air, for we hear that the German military authorities have been telling their newspaper correspondents "that this American peril does not exist." Even some of our own newspaper writers seem to have shared Teuton contempt for our home aerial preparations. They made much of the story that American officers at the front, troubled by German air supremacy in their sector, have been anxiously querying: "When are some American planes coming here?" They have pointed to the fatalities in our aviation training-camps as evidence of inefficiency somewhere, and they have hinted that our aerial performance is lagging far behind our promises. But Secretary Baker's statement that American-made battle-planes have already gone to France five months ahead of schedule has gone far to re-establish confidence at home, though we do not hear of any corresponding depression at the German Great Headquarters. At last, comments the New York Times, American airplane manufacturers "have their coats off" and are getting things done. And the Syracuse Post-Standard is moved to declare confidently: "If the airplane is to be the means by which the Hohenzollerns, Hindenburgs, Ludendorffs, and the whole murderous outfit are to be brought to the bar of justice, our fliers can be trusted to do the business."

The airplanes we have sent to France were not due there till summer. According to Mr. Baker, they are "equipped with the first Liberty motors from machine production," and mark "the final overcoming of many difficulties met in building up this new and intricate industry." Engine production is now on a quantity basis, and the peak of production will soon be reached. Two serious problems have been solved by American skill and industry—

"These were the almost total lack both of airplane industry and of airplane engineering knowledge. The industry was rudimentary, with only one company on an appreciable production basis and a dozen smaller experimental companies . . . .

"The engineering problems were even more complex. Europe at war, with the best engineers of each country pitted against each other in a struggle which knew no close, had worked out most ingenious developments in the light of actual fighting experience. Information reaching here was generally fragmentary and always late."

"A result, when war came, the United States had practically no airplane engineering staff and no modern fighting planes."

The difficulty in keeping up with the rapid development of the fighting plane is shown by the statement of a single-corps officer that not a single machine of the type planned when Congress appropriated \$640,000,000 for an air-fleet will see service in France. This officer explained to a Senate committee a few weeks ago that four types of machines were being manufactured: elementary training, advanced training, combat, and bombing. Contracts have been let for 5,350 of the elementary type, first used by the students; 2,153 have been completed, and contracts had been awarded for 1,400 of the advanced training. Information about the combat and bombing craft was withheld.

Looking back over the accomplishments of the Aircraft Board the New York Herald notes how "close contact with Allied war-services has been established, an international standardisation has been agreed upon at home, twenty-four great training-stations and nine grounds for preliminary flying have been provided, and the program for equipping and training fliers and mechanics has been faithfully carried forward, practically on schedule time." Besides providing our own embryo aviators with all the standardised training machines they need, "many million dollars of material in various stages, including motors, have been shipped abroad, and advanced training overseas adjacent to the theater of military operations has been successfully carried forward."

Perhaps the very circumstance that the Government had to set about to

develop a new industry almost from the bottom was fortunate, the Minneapolis Journal suggests, "for it gave the War Department opportunity to build up from the ground an organisation of the best talents, completely free from the dead hand of precedent and the entanglements of red tape." Writing in The New Republic, Mr. George Soule agrees that the fact that the air service had to lay its own foundation gave it a real advantage over the rest of the Army. This writer credits the success of the Aircraft Board and the Signal Corps to energy and imagination, and an organisation "which gave scope for enthusiastic teamwork under good leadership." The air service planned its project to the last detail and put "the right men" at work with "the right machinery." The Signal Corps is headed by Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier. The General and his two chief assistants, experienced business men with army commissions, are members of the Aircraft Board, of which Howard E. Coffin is chairman. The Board includes two other civilians and three naval officers and has authority to "supervise and direct the purchase, production, and manufacture" of everything relating to the air service. Mr. Soule goes on to describe how this "close organisation" went at things:

"The Aircraft Board picked out the two best motor-designers in the country, told them what kind of motor was required, furnished them with plans and models of all the most successful existing engines. It summoned to their aid the best automotive engineers, from competing firms. The men locked themselves in a room and completed rough plans within five days. Inside of a month the desired motor was set up and running. It was something hitherto unknown—an airplane motor of highest efficiency that could be standardised and made in quantity by machine process. A large part of the automobile industry was converted to the manufacture of the new engine. Finished Liberty motors, made under factory conditions, were actually delivered about the time the rifles-planes were cutting dies preparatory to the manufacture of Browning machine guns. . . .

"The science of aviation grows so rapidly that design succeeds design with a speed annoying to one who must plan for large-scale production. Blue-prints and specifications have to be altered continually. Materials, too, are troublesome. No fabric is so good for wings as linen. Linen is now available in large quantities from nowhere except Ireland. Negotiations for this supply had to be conducted with the British Government; it had to be apportioned among all the nations desiring it. No wood is so good for the frame as spruce. The logging strikes in the Northwest were alone enough to account for the two months' delay. The Aircraft Board discovered that all the cut spruce in the country would scarcely be enough. It commanded the Pacific coast output, and then made plans to cut more."

"The Liberty motor is so powerful that no lubricant can be used in it except castor-oil. The Aircraft Board procured almost the whole supply in the country, imported castor beans from Bombay and other distant places, and finally encouraged more castor-bean raising in the South, by furnishing seed beans at cost and contracting for the product at a fixed price. And so on, through a long list of scarce raw materials and metals."

The writer in the New York weekly concludes that the Signal Corps is certainly "the nearest ready" of any part of our Army, and that it may confidently expect to have several hundred thousand trained aviators, observers, and helpers, on time; American-built planes, according to program, about two months late; and a full supply of motors, designed and built in America, on time.

All who have seen the new Liberty airplane motor pronounce it a remarkable success, we read in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, which adds:

"The only criticism came in the latter part of December from Professor Ames, of the National Research Council, and that was not concerning the motor, but the lack of mechanics competent to repair it and the lack of teachers and proper equipment for the school planes. Wide publicity was given his suggestions, and it may be presumed that all that is humanly possible has been done to overcome the difficulties."

The Cleveland Press denounces as products of "the German lie-factory" all stories of the failure of the Liberty motor, and it quotes the editor of The Scientific American as saying:

"In spite of the wide-spread belief that the building of motors for military airplanes could be done only in such highly specialised plants as are found in Europe, the tests, severe and prolonged, to which the Liberty motor has been subjected prove that

## The German Bolsheviks And Peace

What Hope For A Just Settlement In The Minority  
Socialists Of Germany And Austria?By William English Walling  
(*The Famous American Socialist*)

The United States Government's Committee of Public Information has issued cabled reports of the reception of President Wilson's peace message of February 11. Some of these are extremely significant. They show that the leading parties of Germany, including the pro-war Socialists, make the following deductions from the Presidential message:

That the President accepts the Reichstag resolution of July 19; That the President knows the Reichstag resolution was tacitly accepted at that time by the German Government;

That the President does not have the support of the Entente in this position.

The Reichstag resolution of July 19 formulated that variety of German peace which rests upon the restoration of the territorial status quo ante and the nonpayment by Germany for the work of destruction done by her armies. This was the peace denounced by the President on May 26, June 14, November 13 and December 4. Moreover, his peace terms formulation of January 8, were directed precisely as much at this form of German peace as at the other form that aims at open annexations. The President said on January 8, for example, that a democratic peace would require both political and economic independence for Poland and the Balkan States. And even in the message of February 11, Mr. Wilson again refers to the necessity that the new Poland shall include all "indisputably Polish" districts, which means what all German parties call "a violation of the territorial integrity" of Germany and Austria. In the message of January 8, Mr. Wilson applies this same principle to Italian Austria.

To explain the objects of the majority Socialist in supporting the Reichstag resolution and of the minority Socialists in criticising it is the quickest and clearest possible way of grasping both the position of the German "liberals" and that of the Socialists themselves. When we have understood the Socialists' motives on this critical question we are in a position to see what hope there is at present either of a revolution or of peaceful democratisation in Germany.

If the President refers favorably to the Reichstag resolution of July 19, he does so only to contrast it with the avowed annexationist plans of the German Junkers and to endorse its repudiation of annexations and war indemnities (i.e., payments of war expenses). The President, however, proceeds to his own formulation of the third feature of the "no annexations, no indemnities" formula, namely, the demand for "the self-determination of nationalities," a feature commonly suppressed by the Germans and pro-German Socialists, but revived by the Bolsheviks. Mr. Wilson emphasises our point of agreement with the Reichstag resolution, namely, that we oppose annexations. He proceeds to show that he means only annexations against the will of the inhabitants. But he does not point out that the Reichstag resolution clearly denounces even such territorial changes and was intended to do so. By "no indemnities" the Reichstag resolution clearly denounces all claims against Germany for restoration of territories she has deliberately laid waste. The President has now merely stated that we are ready to listen if there are any just reasons why such damages should not be paid.

It is clear from the wording of the Reichstag resolution that Germany would regard the loss of any of the "territorial possessions" of herself or of "her allies" as conquests. That is to say, the Reichstag resolution does not permit of the discussion of the questions of German and Austrian Poland, Alsace-Lorraine, Italian Austria, or the fate of any of the subject nationalities oppressed and massacred by the Turks.

In an article (reprinted in The Mail of January 8) Professor von Schulze-Gaevernitz, one of the most famous of the Progressive leaders, explains at great length the purpose of the Reichstag resolution. The impression the President has made on these "liberals" is well shown by the Professor's matter of fact remark that "President Wilson has expressly shaken off the claim of France to Alsace-Lorraine." We read also that "the ultimate reasons which determined the Reichstag majority resolution cannot be made public." Clearly this is secret diplomacy and the motives were such that they would be defeated if the Entente knew them. Evidently part of the intrigue is to get President Wilson's favor and to separate him from the Entente. A similar object, the Professor makes equally plain, is to create pacifist insurrections in England, France, and Italy. As Schulze-Gaevernitz said:

"Since July 19, the English and French workingmen have declared themselves against their Government's policy and in favor of reconciliation and negotiation. The Italian Socialists threateningly de-

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SOLE AGENTS

## Slazengers

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1918

Boyes, Bassett &amp; Co.

(Continued on Page 7)

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



## The German Bolsheviks And Peace

(Continued from Page 6)

pendence is a question not of treaties, but of fact. Germany is today dominant on the continent of Europe by virtue of her victories even if she withdraws to her previous frontiers. No political annexations are necessary to carry this domination into practical effect.

The German minority Socialists, the party of Haase, Kautsky, and Bernstein, also recognises this situation, and is equally helpless to deal with it. But may not this German minority, aided by the Austrian minority, gain power through a re-

volution, and may it not then evolve some effective way to prevent the German domination of Europe?

What, in the first place, is their attitude toward revolution?

Bernstein held at the beginning of the war that no revolution was to be expected in Germany. Again, at the end of 1916 he expressed the opinion that unless the war ended in "downright German defeat" there would be no German revolution, and that the German middle classes and "liberals" would maintain German militarism "by hook or by crook."

The minority Socialists favor a re-

volution, only provided there shall be a simultaneous revolution in Italy, France, and England. In other words, they are Bolsheviks in this crucial question.

The position taken at Zimmerwald was in complete accord with that of the Bolsheviks. The responsibility for the war is placed equally on all belligerents, without so much as a mention of the democracy of one side or the autocracy of the other. The war is attributed to "capitalism and imperialism" on both sides. Yet, at about this same time, Karl Kautsky, one of the leaders of the German minority, was clearly formulating (in the Neue Zeit of September 15) the very opposite opinion. We read in this official organ the following passage, which doubtless accounts for his prompt dismissal as editor:

"The present war is a fight not merely between different imperialisms, but also between imperialism and democracy, between more or less democratic and more or less imperialist and militarist States. . . . The end of the war seems, in spite of everything, to be going to signify the collapse of imperialism and its tools and a mighty advance of democracy, though not yet the complete victory of the proletariat."

These words of the world's leading Socialist authority do not express any new or unfamiliar Socialist opinion. For half a century the Socialists of all countries have contrasted the relatively democratic institutions of England and France and America with the relatively autocratic institutions of the Tsar and the Kaiser. The German Bolshevik statement that the war is equally imperialistic and capitalistic on both sides is due, not to ignorance, but to partisanship.

The action decided upon at the third Zimmerwald conference was

"an international general strike to end the war." Of course this "international" resolution was invaluable to the German Government in its effective revolutionary propaganda in Italy—which caused the Italian debacle.

The peace terms of the German minority are expressed by the International Socialist Committee, which for the last ten months has been preparing for the notorious Stockholm conference, (under the protection of the German Government). These terms are almost precisely those of the famous Reichstag resolution. Independent States are to be carved out of Russian territory, but neither Austria, Germany, nor Turkey is to lose any territory whatever, with the single exception of Armenia. Various elusive and worthless forms of "autonomy" are offered instead, such as "the personal autonomy of the Jews in Palestine," "Kultural autonomy" for the Italian provinces of Austria, "autonomy as complete as possible" for the Polish districts in Germany and Austria, "economic equality" for the Southern Slavs, and Bohemia to be "connected" with Austria, whether she desires it or not. But in the case of Ireland political independence was offered!

All the leading German parties then are agreed in rejecting the peace terms of world democracy. They are also all agreed in working for revolutions in the democratic countries, in the hope that such revolutions will end the war in a way satisfactory to Germans. From German Junkers to German Bolsheviks there is agreement on these two points.

If our military pressure is sufficiently powerful and continues long enough, we may expect growing re-

volutionary movements among the Slavs of Austria, and President Wilson's policy is invaluable for encouraging these movements. For in this way the military position of the German alliance may be seriously weakened. Not only the German Bolsheviks, but also the pro-war Socialists, as well as sections of the Catholic and Radical parties, may then be inclined toward a democratic peace and even toward a German revolution without a compensating revolution in France. However, this result would be due not to any deliberate policy of the German Bolsheviks, but to their recognition of impending military defeat, due to the success of our military and diplomatic offensives.

Variation for mm 12h	±2.26	±1.15
Wind—Direction	ESE	S
Wind—Kilom per hour	2	9
Wind—Miles	1.2	5.6
Temperature—Cen	3°8	12°0
Temperature—Fah	38.9	53.6
Humidity %	97	69
Nebulosity 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 28, 1918.  
Money and Bullion

Tia.	
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	94.79
@ 105.5 = Tia. 94.79	
@ 105.5 = Mex. \$120.38	
Mex. Dollars Market rate: Tia. 72.5	
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
Gold Bars: 278 touch Tia. 272	
Bar Silver ..... 288	
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1805	
Beverages:	
Buying rate @ 4/4d. = Tia. 4.62	
exch. @ 72.5 = Mex. \$6.35	
Peking Bar ..... 0.02	
Native Interest ..... 0.02	

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 45.00	
Bank Rate or Discount ..... 5%	
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s. ..... %	
4 m.s. ..... %	
5 m.s. ..... %	
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.	
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 37.25	
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$47.63	
Cables ..... 5	

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/4d	
London ..... Demand 4/4d	
India ..... (nominal) T.T. 304	
Paris ..... T.T. 597	
Paris ..... Demand 598	
New York ..... T.T. 104	
New York ..... Demand 104	
Hongkong ..... T.T. 702	
Japan ..... T.T. 493	
Batavia ..... T.T. 239	

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m.s. Ctd. 4/4d.	
London ..... 4 m.s. Dcyc. 4/4d.	
London ..... 6 m.s. Ctd. 4/4d.	
London ..... 6 m.s. Dcyc. 4/4d.	
Paris ..... 4 m.s. 650	
New York ..... L. C. 4 m.s. 107	

Customs House Exchange Rates For

France ..... Fr. 1	
Fr. 6.35 @ 4/4d	
1 @ 575 = Francs 6.41	
0.82 @ 100s = Gold \$1	
1 @ 512 = Yen 2.17	
1 @ 15 = Rupees 3.53	
1 @ 10 = Roubles 2.00	
1 @ 1.50 = Mex. \$1.50	

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## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
London, March 28.—Today's rubber prices were:—  
Plantation First Latex Crepe. Spot: 2s. 5d. Value. July to December: 2s. 7d. Paid. Tendency of Market: Firmer few sellers. Previous quotations, London, March 27. Spot: 2s. 4d. Paid. July to December: 2s. 6d. Paid. Tendency of Market: Dull. London, March 26. Spot: 2s. 5d. Paid. July to December: 2s. 6d. Paid. Tendency of Market: Quiet.

## BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service  
London, March 29.—Today's silver prices were:—  
Bar Silver Spot: 45d. Steady. Closed Until Tuesday. Previous quotations, London, March 28. Bar Silver Spot: 45d. Steady. London, March 26. Bar Silver Spot: 45d. Special selling Dull.

## INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service  
London, March 27.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills and Deferred Transfers were:—  
Tenders for Bills.—Highest price, Tenders at, Receive. Tenders for Transfers.—Highest price, 1s. 5d.; Tenders at, 1s. 5d.; Receive, 27%. Deferred Transfers.—Highest price, 1s. 4d. 29/32; Tenders at, 1s. 4d. 29/32; Receive, 27%.

Total amount sold during the week, Rs. 6,000,000. Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 6,000,000.

## COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service  
London, March 28.—Today's cotton prices were:—  
Good middling Americans ... 24.84d. May ..... 24.27d. July ..... 23.98d.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service  
London, March 28.—According to the latest returns the Proportion of Reserves to Liabilities was 17%. The Bank of England rate of Discount is 5%.

## NEW AIR RECORDS IN TEXAS

135 Machines Make 882 Hours' Flight At San Antonio Camp San Antonio, Texas, February 23.—All previous records for total number of flying hours were broken at Kelly Field when a total of 882 flying hours was attained Friday. This was accomplished with 135 machines, in an effort to make an average of eight hours of flying per machine. It is the highest record made by any school in the country. Altitude records were broken during the week at Kelly Field when Major H. B. S. Burwell, officer in charge of flying, went up 18,000 feet.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc. Inaba Maru ..... Mar. 3 For Liverpool Kawachi Maru ..... Feb. 17 For New York Matoppo ..... Dec. 1 For San Francisco Ecuador ..... Mar. 7 Korea Maru ..... Mar. 12 Siberia Maru ..... Mar. 26 Colombia ..... Mar. 30 For Tacoma Justin ..... Mar. 10 For Seattle Pushimi Maru ..... Mar. 17 Africa Maru ..... Mar. 25 Kashima Maru ..... Mar. 31 For Vancouver Harold Dollar ..... Feb. 25 Key West ..... Feb. 21 For Marseilles, etc. Altantique ..... Mar. 26

## CONGRESSMAN WRITES OF NEW U.S. COURT BILL

## Prospect Of Favorable Action On Legislation For Local Tribunal Seen In Letter

Prospect of favorable action regarding the proposed legislation to more clearly systematize and render more efficient the jurisdiction of the United States Court for China is seen in a report on the United States Court for China Bill made by Congressman Clarence B. Miller, of the Committee on Foreign and Industrial Affairs, on February 28.

Judge Charles S. Lobinger, who framed the bill, spoke before the Committee last Thursday while in Washington, making suggestions and explaining the situation here and its needs. Congressman Miller's communication to Judge Lobinger reads:

"The members of the Foreign Affairs Committee were quite delighted with the presentation you made of matters relative to the Court and our affairs in the Orient. I beg to assure you the matters in which you are interested will receive the attention to which they are entitled, but it is pretty difficult getting things through these days. The procedure is rather slow and tiresome."

"When the appropriations bill was up the other day we changed the language relative to the Court of China to conform to the views you expressed as to the reorganization. I will endeavor to have the Committee act without additional delay."

A bill has already passed the Senate in this connection. The proposed bill, as advocated by Judge Lobinger, which now seems to have the approval of the House Committee, would be a definite legislative endorsement of the use here of the "suitable and applicable" provisions of the codes of Alaska and the District of Columbia. These are the provisions which have been applicable under the Court's interpretation of previous legislation and in conformity with treaties, but the system has not been definitely established by Congress.

The change in the language of the appropriations bill alluded to in the last paragraph of Congressman

Miller's letter refers to a suggestion by Judge Lobinger to make provision for insanity cases among Americans in China. Heretofore there has been no appropriation covering their care and confinement.

## Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars' cents at Hongkew market as compiled on March 26, 1918.

**Butcher's Meat**  
Beef per lb. 14-20  
Mutton ..... 16-20  
Pork ..... 25-30  
Veal ..... 25-30

**Fish**  
Bream per lb. 14-16  
Cod ..... 12-14  
Mandarin ..... 30-40  
Mackerel ..... 12-14  
Pomfret ..... none  
Salmon ..... none  
Sail ..... none  
Soles ..... 16-18  
Whitebait ..... 25-30

**Game, Poultry and Eggs**  
Duck ..... each none  
Eggs per doz. 50-55  
Fowl ..... per lb. 20-22  
Hare ..... each 1.00-1.30  
Partridge ..... none  
Pheasant ..... none  
Pigeons ..... 20-25  
Plover ..... 10-12  
Quail ..... 15-22  
Snipe ..... 14-16  
Turkey ..... 30-35

**Meat**  
Teal ..... each 12-14  
Wild Duck ..... none  
Wild Pigeons ..... 30-35  
Woodcock ..... 50-60  
Wild Geese ..... 40-50

**Fruit**  
Apricots per lb. none  
Apple ..... 10-15  
Bananas ..... 5-7  
Cherries ..... each 15-20  
Cocoanuts ..... 15-20  
Chestnuts ..... 5-10  
Figs ..... per doz. none  
Grapes ..... per lb. none  
Lemons ..... each 7-8  
Mangos ..... 20-25  
Mangosteens ..... none  
Melons ..... none  
Oranges ..... 16-20  
Peaches ..... per lb. none  
Persimmons ..... none

**Peas** per lb. none  
Plums ..... each 20-25  
Pumices ..... none  
Pineapples ..... none  
Pear ..... per lb. 3-10  
Strawberries ..... none  
Walnuts ..... 10-12

**Vegetables**

Artichokes per lb. 2-3  
Asparagus per doz. none  
French Beans ..... 15-20  
Broad Beans ..... 2-3  
Beetroot ..... per bunch 2-3  
Bamboo Shoots ..... per bunch 12-14  
Cabbage ..... each 5-10  
Carrots ..... 2-3  
Cauliflower ..... each 10-15  
Celery ..... per bunch 8-10  
Egg Plant ..... each none  
Green Corn ..... 2-3  
Leeks ..... per bunch 1-2  
Mushrooms ..... per lb. none  
Onions ..... 6-8  
Parsnips ..... per bunch 3-4  
Potatoes ..... per pic. \$2.00-2.40

**Grain and Flour**

Flour American per 50 lbs. \$5.75  
Flour Australian ..... \$4.40  
Flour Shanghai ..... \$3.19  
Rice per 200 lbs. \$7.80

**Meat**

Foreign dairies per bottle 20  
Chinese dairies ..... 17

**Bodder**

Barley per 114 lbs. \$2.10  
Bran ..... \$2.10

**Fuel**

House Coal per ton Tia 19.50

Stove Coal per ton Tia 21.75

Firewood per 50 bundles \$1.00

**Laundry**

Per 100 articles \$1.00-4.00

E. KILNER, Chief Inspector.

## Amusements

## VICTORIA THEATRE

## TONIGHT

TUESDAY, APRIL 2nd

Last exhibition of the

## FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS

At Popular Prices

## SHOWING

On Wed. 3rd and Thur. 4th

## LAST THREE EPISODES

## OF THE

## "THE STRANGE CASE

## OF

## MARY PAGE"

## ISIS' THEATRE

Corner of Jukong and North Szechuan Roads

Tonight

Special Program

## "Her Husband"

Vitagraph's 2 Reel Exclusive Comedy-Drama

## "BILLY'S BURGLAR"

Sensational 2 parts Comedy

## "TWO 'OLD TARS'"

"BOGUS BOOKING AGENT"

"AUTUMN LOVE"

Screaming Keystone and Ham and Bud Comedies

## "PANTHEA"

The Greatest Masterpiece in 7 Acts of its kind the World will perhaps ever see, with the famous NORMA TALMADGE, exclusive to this theater will be again exhibited by SPECIAL REQUEST commencing Thursday, 4th April.

## AMUSEMENTS

## APOLLO THEATRE

Programme for Tonight, April 2nd and 3rd

FINAL CHAPTERS OF

"JUDEX!!!"

"JUDEX!!!"

Chapter 11.—"THE WATER SPRITE" Chapter 12.—"LOVE FORCES"

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE

PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE

ANNALS OF THE WAR

Three great topical news pictures

## "A QUIET SUPPER FOR FOUR"

## "SUZANNE IN THE BATH"

A couple of real good "Apollo" Comics

Time and Prices as usual.

Thursday next, April 4th

MOLLY KING in

"THE ON-THE-SQUARE GIRL"

A wonderful story of New York's fast set and the girl who was on the square.

## "THE ELDORADO"

3 JUKONG ROAD

## "Grand-Masquerade Ball"

APRIL 6TH, 1918

Handsome Prize for Best Costume!

also

One Prize for Best Dancing Couple.

Commencing 10 p.m.

TICKETS ON SALE: NOW!

\$2.00 each

## THE OLYMPIC THEATRE

## OLYMPIC THEATRE

PRESENTS

On April 2nd, 3rd and 4th

# Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund £1,200,000 Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

Head Office: 28 Buxtongate, London, E.C.

Court of Directors: Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

Sir Cuthbertson, Secy.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevills Gosschen, Esq.

W. H. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers: The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches: Amritsar Illoilo Puket Bangkok Ipoh Rangoon Batavia Karachi Saigon Bophay Klang Seremban Calcutta Kobe Singapore Canton Kuala-Lumpur Shanghai Cebu Madras Sourabaya Colombo Malacca Taiping Delhi Manila (F. M. S.) Foochow Medan Tavoy (Lower Hainan New York Burma) Hankow Peking Tientsin Hongkong Penang Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 12 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART, Manager.

## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

Special Reserve Fund \$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong—N. J. STABE.

Branches and Agencies: Amoy Ipoh Peking Bangkok Johore Penang Batavia Kobe Rangoon Bombay Kuala Lumpur Saigon Calcutta London S. Francisco Canton Lyons Shanghai Colombo Malacca Singapore Foochow Manila Sourabaya Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin Harbin New York Tsingtao Illoilo Yokohama

London Bankers: London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund. Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,960,000 Kgs. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head Office: PERNODRAS, Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers: London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas: Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris: Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves Frs. 45,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences: Bangkok Hanoi Saigon Battambang Hongkong Shanghai Cantes Mongtze Singapore Dibouti Noumea Tientsin Dondiehery Peking Tourane Hainan Papoote Hankou Pnom-Penh

Bankers: In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris: Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

## Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiere de la Societe Generale de Belgique Societe Anonyme

Paid-up Capital Frs. 20,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate, at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President: JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers: London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.

Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.

Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.

New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS, Manager for China.

## The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital \$80,000,000

Paid-up Capital 12,279,900

Reserve Fund \$1,298,522

Special Reserve Fund \$1,298,522

\$34,500,000

Head Office: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies: Peking Talyuan Shanghai Tientsin Kaifeng Hankow Ichang Changsha Anking Hangchow Nanchang Danyi Ningpo Kiukiang Foothow Nanking Canton Amoy Hsuehchow Canton Soochow Hongkong Chefoo Wusieh Swatow Tsingtau Yangchow Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG, Manager.

Branches and Agencies: London: Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches: Batavia Kobe Howrah Madras Calcutta Handy Penang Colombo Karachi Port Louis Delhi Kohala Bahr (Mauritius) Cebu Panama Caballeros Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Shanghai Singapore

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:

Bahia Petrograd Rio de Janeiro Caracas Santiago de Cuba Genoa Santos Hahana San Paulo Valparaiso Montevideo

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND, Manager.

1a Kukiang Road, Shanghai.

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)

Reserve Fund Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:

THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches: Bandjermas Padang Soerakarta Bandoeng Palembang Tebing-Tinggi Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal Djember Penang Telok-Betong Djokjakarta Pontianak Tjilatjap Hongkong Bangko Weltevreden Kota-Radja Langen Semarang Makassar Singapore Medan

London Bankers: Bandjermas Padang Soerakarta Bandoeng Palembang Tebing-Tinggi Cheribon Pekalongan Tegal Djember Penang Telok-Betong Hongkong Bangko Weltevreden Kota-Radja Langen Semarang Makassar Singapore Medan

Head Office: 74, Rue St. Lazare, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong.

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et du Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION, Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

Established 1880.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... 36,000,000

Reserve Fund ... 28,100,000

London Bankers: Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Established 1880.

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000

Capital (Paid-Up) Yen 18,750,000

Reserve ... Yen 2,800,000

Deposits ... Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches: Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonesaki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukukawa, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.</p

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Apr 11	..	San Francisco	Tsingtao maru	Jap.	Alexander
12	..	San Francisco	China	Jap.	C. M. S. S. Co.
21	..	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Jap.	P. M. S. S. Co.
May 4	..	Takao & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
19	..	Seattle etc.	Suwa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 2	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
6	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
11	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
13	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yasuda maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
16	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Chikusawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 4	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 2	4:00 Ningpo	Kingtung	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
2	2:00 Hongkong & Canton	Solyang	Br. B. & S.		
3	4:00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.		
5	4:00 Minano	Hsin Ninghsia	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
6	..	Katori maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
7	..	Sinkiang	Br. B. & S.		
8	4:00 Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Wenchow	Br. B. & S.		
9	3:00 Antung	Sunkiang	Br. B. & S.		
10	..	Sunks	Br. B. & S.		
11	..	Wuchow	Br. B. & S.		
12	..	Swatow and Hongkong	Br. B. & S.		
13	..	Swatow, Keeling	Br. B. & S.		
14	..	Hongkong & Canton	Br. B. & S.		
15	..	Foochow, Keeling	Br. B. & S.		
16	..	Hongkong & Manila	Br. B. & S.		
26	..	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap. O. S. K.	

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 2	2:00 Weihaiwei, Chetoo & Tsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.		
2	1:00 Dalny	Sakai maru	Jap. S. M. B.		
2	..	Chinwangtso direct	Upolu	Hus. K. M. A.	
2	..	D. L. Weihaiwei, Chetoo & Tsin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.	
3	10:00 Weihaiwei, Chetoo & Tsin	Shantien	Br. B. & S.		
4	7:00 Tienhsien, Dairen & Tsingtao	Chukow maru	Jap. O. S. K.		
5	..	Tsingtao	Jap. O. S. K.		
7	..	Tsingtao, Tienhsien & Dalny	Keeling maru	Jap. O. S. K.	

\*A.M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 1	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	CNCW	
1	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghsia	2151 Chi.	N. S. S. N. Co.	NSCW	
1	Chinwangtso	Upolu	700 Rns.	K. M. A.	KMAW	
1	Dalny	Sakai maru	1846 Jap.	S. M. R.	WW	
1	Hongkong	Sinkiang	1616 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
1	Hankow	Kingsing	1451 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW	
1	Hankow	Keeling	1190 Jap.	N. Y. K.	WW	
1	Japan	Kumano maru	1719 Br.	B. & S.	CNW	
1	Japan	Koun maru	5147 Jap.	N. Y. K.		

## Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 1	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	1892 Br.	B. & S.	
1	Hongkong	Kwangtah	1858 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
1	do	Kiangwan	2085 Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
1	do	Kaito	1326 Br.	J. M. & Co.	
1	do	Kiang	1490 Chi.	J. M. & Co.	
1	do	Talei maru	1190 Jap.	N. Y. K.	
1	do	Hsin Peking	2868 Br.	B. & S.	
1	do	Hsin Ninghsia	151 Chi.	N. S. S. N. Co.	

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Tuckoo, tons 3,770 Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.					
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401. Passage Tel. No. 401.					
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suyang Maru, Capt. Y. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Tuesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 325.					
HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatung, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401. Passage Tel. No. 401.					
HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suyang Maru, Capt. Y. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Tuesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 325.					

apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 325.

WUHU, KIUKIANG &amp; HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HANKOW &amp; PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield &amp; Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW &amp; PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Suyang Maru, Capt. Y. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the China Merchant's Central wharf on Tuesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 325.

HANKOW &amp; PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mall wharf on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage

apply to Butterfield &amp; Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW &amp; PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mall wharf on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage

apply to Butterfield &amp; Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW &amp; PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mall wharf on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage

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HANKOW &amp; PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mall wharf on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage

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HANKOW &amp; PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang Maru, Captain A. E. Inwood, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mall wharf on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage

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apply to Butterfield &amp; Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 401. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW &amp; PORTS.—

# SHIPPING

## N.Y.K.

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

#### EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via porta.

(For Liverpool)

Tons

IYO MARU	12,500
KIATANO MARU	16,000

#### AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU	12,000	Capt. I. Noma	April 21
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine	May 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe)	
KASUGA MARU	7,000

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### PREDICTS RUSSIAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Lichnowsky Convinced She Will Not Abandon Permanently Her Traditional Aims

#### WHY GERMANS WANT PEACE

Impatient To Get Rid Of Russia So They Can The Better Fight England

New York, Feb. 12.—In an article on German relations with Russia, printed in a copy of the Berliner Tageblatt received in London early in January, Prince Lichnowsky, who was the German Ambassador in London when the world war broke out, and who has been frequently termed an Anglophile by the German "strafers" of Great Britain, insists that if Germany is careful and skillful she can produce a situation in which Russia will be an ample field of German industrial activity, while at the same time lasting antagonism to England will be unnecessary.

He says that Poland and the international court of arbitration, because Germany will be unlikely to find in them an impartial and just judge. World history, and especially the history of our enemies, gives us through the shaping and the warning lesson that States it is might alone that decides, and that no right could be realized by the might of the weak in the world. The course of events has its foundation in the character of the peoples, and the most recent history has not shown that this character has developed into a higher moral justice.

Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, former Imperial Minister of the Interior, strongly supported the demands of the German Government, insisted upon increased "security" of Germany's eastern frontier, and said:

"We must live here in the west in order to appreciate the complete change of opinion in the whole people, but especially in the working classes. The opinion is 'Peace' with the Russians, all men know that there is a thorough reckoning with England."

Count Arthur von Posadowsky, former Imperial Minister of the Interior, strongly supported the demands of the German Government, insisted upon increased "security" of Germany's eastern frontier, and said:

"We must live here for the sake of the security of the German interests in the Polish question, and the Russian internal situation. He predicts that Russia may become a federal republic, and indicates that it is absurd to expect that Russia will permanently renounce her traditional aims. Prince Lichnowsky condemns "the hasty foundation of Poland," and evidently thinks that Polish ambitions are to be realized to the detriment of Germany.

As regards Austria, he says that the Servian question is the main difficulty, and he recommends the formation of a third governmental division of the empire, and would have Flume a Hungarian port.

In one place Prince Lichnowsky says almost outright that it was the Austro-German war that led to the present war. He does not say a single word about Germany or Austria having been attacked, but writes:

"A wide interpretation of the alliance with Austria permitted our Austro-Magyar friends with our help, to combat the Servian strivings for unity, which were supported by Russia. On the other hand, the dominant position for which we stood on the Bosporus, supported by military missions which were intended to strengthen the power of resistance of the Turks, aroused the displeasure of the Russian Government. Our navy and our Morocco policy, on the one hand, and our Servian and Turkish policy, on the other hand, created the state of feeling out of which the Entente grew.

Tried To Shut Servia Out

"At the Ambassadors' Conference in London the creation of Albania was then forced through with our help, with the intention of shutting Servia out of the Adriatic. Count Berchtold, [then Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister,] who had never really recognised the peace of Bucharest was proceeding, supported by the alliance with Germany, to revise the Balkan Treaty, the world war developed, out of the resistance offered by Russia."

At about the same time it printed Prince Lichnowsky's article the Tageblatt came out with a detailed report of the statement made to the Main Committee of the Reichstag by Herr Johannes, Director in the Foreign Office, concerning the economic negotiations with the Bolsheviks. Other Berlin newspapers contained only a few sentences.

According to Herr Johannes, the Bolsheviks readily agreed that there could be no question of the Paris resolutions being put into effect as between Germany and Russia. The German then proposed a revision of the old commercial treaty, which was concluded in 1894 after a tariff war, and renewed in 1904 when the Germans were able to take advantage of the Russo-Japanese war.

There was a long dispute about the effect of the commercial treaty. The Bolsheviks insisted that it was unfavorable to Russia, and relied upon the German statistics. The Germans argued that large quantities of raw materials, such as cotton, were imported from Russia through Germany and were wrongly included in the Russian statistics of German exports, while on the other hand, the Russians regarded the exports of corn from South Russia to Germany as exports to Belgium and Holland and not to Germany because they were sent to Germany through Dutch and Belgian ports.

Failed To Persuade Bolsheviks

The Germans failed to persuade the Bolsheviks to renew the commercial treaty, even for a short time. Herr Johannes continued:

"The Russian representatives pointed out that they intended to effect a complete change in the economic affairs of Russia, and they therefore could not tie their hands by any commercial treaty. It amounts to this that they do not desire any foreign Government to be able to interfere in the management upon the basis of a treaty. You know that even the Kerensky Government adopted an attitude opposed to the commercial treaty, and last October denounced even the commercial treaties with Russia's allies. Thus the situation is a difficult one. The German delegates will do their best, and it remains to be seen what the result will be."

In any case, the Russian delegates declared their readiness to enter into negotiations about a Russian commercial treaty which would take account of the new and altered circumstances."

Herr Johannes dealt with the discussions about most-favored nation treatment. He said that the Bolsheviks had accepted the principle, but that further discussion would be necessary as to the "exceptions" which have been contained in former treaties.

The Germans proposed that most-favored nation treatment should be agreed upon for twenty years, but afterward suggested a somewhat shorter period.

There was an inconclusive discussion about Germany's commercial relations with Poland, the Caucasus, and the Ukraine. Finally, Herr Johannes confirmed as follows the report that Germany was demanding that she should have the right to make what commercial agreements she pleased with her allies, without such agreements affecting German commercial relations with other countries:

"We have proposed that we should renew the separate settlement of our relations with Austria and with other countries which would form a Custom Union with us. This question has not yet been finally cleared up. But, upon the whole, the Russian delegates have declared their readiness to recognize

the special relations between the German people and Austria-Hungary." What Germans Expect

The Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger recently printed a number of replies from prominent Germans to the query: "What do you expect from Brest-Litovsk?"

Ernst von Heydebrand, the "uncrowned King of Prussia," one of the most violent reactionaries in Germany, replied:

"What I expect from Brest-Litovsk is a serviceable peace with Russia,

while we tie our helmets on all the tighter against our other enemies."

The Rev. Gottfried Traub, a well-known fire-eating preacher-politician, wrote from Dortmund:

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